FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII.. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1839. [NO. 1171.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,
Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.
Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley and John Billingsley.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands belonging to Lias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case have removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias and John Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring them to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment by default will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.
Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley.

Original Attachment on the undivided interest of the Defendant in the lands of Lias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Elias Billingsley, hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment will be entered by default against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September 1839, and in the 64th year of American Independence.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Just Received,

25 Pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¼ lb. per yard,
50 coils bale Rope,
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
2000 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. superior Tanner's Oil,
For sale by
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct. 30, 1839. 69-3t

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.
Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
October 28.

Just Received,

FROM Steam Boat Henrietta & Co., a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, selected with care by himself from the best Manufactories. All which he can warrant to be of the first quality. Ladies' Gaiter, Lasting, Seal, Morocco and Calf Boots and Shoes. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions. Misses' and Boys' ditto. Also, dress Pumps, house servants and coarse negro Shoes, together with his own Manufactory, makes a complete assortment.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of Shoe and Saddle Leather, sold at the lowest prices.
I want to employ two or three good Workmen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.
B. BEACH.
October 30, 1839. 69-4w

H. & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

Their Stock consists partly of—

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Ermenets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety*, brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spools, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.
Fayetteville, October 23, 1839. 68-8w

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

GREEN'S
STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,
Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by
WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
October 23.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.
BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf.*

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.
Francis N. Waddill and Sarah L. Moore,
vs.
Susan Moore Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, William P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort, Hugh Y. Waddell, A. J. Hill, Alfred Waddell, Maurice Waddell and Wellington Waddell.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan M. Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, W. P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort and H. Y. Waddell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Petition to the non-residents, and requiring them to appear at the Court to be held for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and 64th year of American Independence.
68-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.
Charles P. Mallett *vs.* Norman McLeod.

(ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Norman McLeod, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
67] JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.
L. A. Nixon *vs.* Edward Webster.

Original Attachment levied on one lot of Land and the improvements thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Edward Webster of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
67] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL sell 40 or 50 thousand buds of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at one dollar per hundred, and will furnish Silk Worm Eggs without charge to persons purchasing my Trees. I will also sell two or three hundred Roots, with 8 or 10 inches of stem, at 20 cents per Root. I can have them delivered on fair terms at 100 miles distance, if the quantity purchased will justify. Address,
S. ALLEN,
Snow Camp, Orange county, N. C.
10th Mo., 2d, 1839. 67-5w

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—
Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.
—ALSO—
Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.
All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.
PELEG PEARCE.
Market Square.
October 22, 1839. 68tf

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER the personal superintendence and instruction of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spencer, aided in every department by able Female Teachers.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding continue as last year, and Mr. Beach is prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

October 27. 69-tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

POETRY.

Matrimony.—The following lay for the ladies must be read by lines in this manner—first, third, second, and fourth. If any gentlemen, whose addresses have been rejected, wish to rail against marriage, they must read as written.

MATRIMONY.

That man must lead a happy life,
Who's free from matrimonial chains,
Who is directed by a wife,
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given for a mate,
Until he saw a woman's face,
Adam was in a happy state.

In all, the female face appears
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride,
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
Ne'er known in woman to reside.

What tongue is able to unfold,
The falsehoods that in women dwell,
The worth in women we behold,
Is almost imperceptible.

Down with the foolish man I say,
Who changes from his singleness,
Who will not yield to woman's sway,
Is sure of perfect blessedness.

PROFITS OF SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The more any man thinks of the agricultural interest, the more thoroughly he must be convinced of the importance of it to this country collectively, as well as to vast multitudes of its citizens one by one. Of course we must take into consideration the *improvement* of the science, art, or profession, as it may be called. At present, it is comparatively in a crude condition throughout the country, though much more advanced in some sections than in others. In New England they are generally ahead of the rest of us; at least in many things: a result brought about partly by the sterner necessities of soil and climate, and partly by the greater age of their settlement and civilization. They have found out that not a *living* merely is to be made by it, but "*money*"—nay, fortunes; and this is a secret which we wish to circulate in other regions, where at present the richness of the soil, the general climate, speculation, transient circumstances, and good luck, are more relied on than skill, and where agriculture is made in fact a mere *shift* rather than a science, or even a business. Let us illustrate our meaning by a few fresh specimens of Yankeeism. Take *peat land* to begin with. In some sections of this country there is a vast deal of it entirely waste. Not so in Massachusetts—not so in Middlesex county at least. Dr. Jackson, in his third Geological report on Maine, gives us a letter from Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, Massachusetts, who says that he considers peat grounds *by far the most valuable part of his farm*—more valuable than his wood-lots for fuel, and more than double the value of an equal number of acres of his uplands for the purposes of cultivation.

Some years since, it appears, he occasionally sold to his neighbors a few rods of his peat land yearly, to be cut out for fuel, at three dollars per rod, being at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per acre; but finding the sum to be *less than its value for cultivation*, especially when laid to grass, he has declined making further sales at that price. He has raised on his reclaimed meadows, he adds, seventy-five bushels of corn, five hundred bushels of potatoes, or from four to five tons of the best hay, at a first and second cutting, to the acre, at a less expense of labor and manure than would be required to produce half this crop upon the uplands. He subjoins an account of the process by which these results are obtained, but our purpose is effected by calling attention to the subject, and for the details we must refer to the report above cited, or to the New England Farmer of September 11th. But we must not omit to mention that *tillage* is but *one* use of peat lands. Mr. P. says: "I have for twenty years past resorted to my peat meadows *for fuel*. These, with the prunings of my fruit trees, and the brush from my uncleared lands, have given me my whole supply." This, in some sections, is a great consideration. There is something very pleasant, too, in a peat light. The smoke does not injure the eyes, and it is in every way more healthy than coal.—One hint more:

"I have annually, for some years past, used on my farm some hundreds of loads of peat-mud, which is either thrown into my hog stye or mixed with fresh stable dung or lime. When mixed with green stable manure, the proportions are two parts of peat-mud to one of dung; and I am confident, from repeated experiments, that a load of this compost well mixed and fermented will give as great a produce and a more permanent improvement to the soil than the same quantity of stable manure."

This Mr. Phinney appears to understand himself all round. He is the gentleman of whom it was lately stated that he cleared three thousand dollars by his hogs. This, he says, is an exaggeration, but he confesses to a part of it. He keeps two or three hundred, besides pigs.

Again, we have on account of the farm of Col. Moore, of Concord, sanie county. Much of his land, a few years since, was thought worthless, and, by the mass of farmers themselves, low, soggy, meadow land, covered with dogwood and skunk-cabbage. Nothing daunted, however, the Colonel went to ditching and draining, and so on, and the result is, that he has at this moment thirty acres of reclaimed meadow, which, for grass or any other crop, he is not afraid to compare with any thirty acres in the county of Middlesex that might be selected from one or a dozen farms.

He cut last year from eighty-four rods of this meadow, by actual weight, of well-made hay 2,800 pounds, and is confident that he has taken this year at the rate of four tons per acre. He has also raised at the rate of ninety bushels of corn to the acre. We have never seen, says our informant, a more promising field of ruts began, or finer corn than were growing at the present time on his place.

Take another illustration. A late New England Farmer gives an account of a Mr. Penniman's place at Dedham, near Boston. It contains about one hundred acres. Mr. P. is a Bostonian, and has taken it recently. The first thing he did was to make a *geological survey* of his premises, and he was rewarded by the discovery of two valuable mines, viz. One of fine granite where stones of almost any description may be got out for underpinning, door-steps, &c. very valuable in Dedham, as there is a deficiency of good granite for building. Secondly, a valuable mine of meadow manure, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. It is remarked that, *although this farm has been cultivated probably from the first settlement of the town, this treasure has remained undisturbed.* This case reminds us of a similar one, not far from the same locality, and which fell within our knowledge. A young man, self-educated, but *well* educated, came up from Maine, with cash in his pocket, to buy "a place." He wanted one near Boston, and found one to suit him. The owner showed him over it, and, among other things, extolled a spot of green stone which in one place peeped out of ground; he thought $50 worth might be got out there as likely as not. Our young man saw for himself, and said nothing. He bought the place very low, the owner having in fact no idea of its value; and at present *is receiving from his quarries alone a revenue sufficient to support him*, while the price of the farm is at least double what it was in the market. And this again leads us to a good story, somewhere told by Mrs. Child, of a farmer, not fifty miles from Boston, famous for the improvement he has made in the wild grape. He found a vine in the woods, which dozens of his neighbors passed every week, as well as he; but he *observed* that where the oxen fed upon the vine the grapes were largest and sweetest. He took the hint. The vine was transplanted, and closely pruned. This produced the same effect as browsing had done; the nourishment that, in a wild state, supported a great weight of vines and tendrils, went entirely to the body of the grape. His neighbors would have known this as well as he, Mrs. C. remarks, if they had thought about it: but they did not *observe*.

This attention it is—this intelligence—this being wide awake to business, whatever it is—which makes the great difference, after all, between one man's success and another's. It is lately remarked, that the observations made in regard to the grain-worm, or wevil, have led many farmers to sow their wheat late; *by so doing they have saved their crops.* It has been observed that the insect came out at a certain time of the summer, and remained active a certain number of days. Hence, by sowing the wheat later, so that it should not be headed out, it was expected it would escape the ravages of the insect in question. And so it proved:

A farmer who will probably have 500 bushels of good wheat, is mentioned as having stated that if he had sowed it ten days earlier, as he intended to, he *should have lost the whole.*

In this connexion may come in what the Saco (Maine) Democrat tells us of what may be made out of *grass seed*, as another illustration of our point. They state that a neighbor, in the new town of Carrol, from about six acres of land raised 1,500 lbs. of clover seed, which he sold for eighteen cents per pound in cash, so that we see, from six acres of land, a part of a tract once considered too poor for cultivation, a clear income of $270 in cash, or $45 to the acre, in a single year.

This man saw that grass seed bore a high price, and he has found out, too, that raising it does not impoverish the soil, as also that the *hay* makes both a good fodder and a good manure—and so on. So much for a little calculation in affairs. The following, on *fruit-trees*, is from the Newburyport Herald, with which (for want of room, not data) we shall conclude our extracts and our essay for the present:

"The famous Pickman farm, in Salem—the best in the country—is *lined round the borders of the field with engrafted apple-trees.* These trees are very thrifty, deriving most of their nourishment from the ground under the walls, which keep the soil loose, warm, and moist, and preserve the roots of the trees from external injury. The trees in this situation are an ornament to the farm, while they are no hindrance to the farmer in cultivating his field, nor injury to the crops by withdrawing nourishment, like those in the interior of the field. Yet those trees round the field are believed to yield *a greater profit than the annual crop within*, with all the labor necessarily bestowed upon it; and the annual sales of the apples and fruit on this farm are said to be *enough to purchase a farm of moderate dimensions in the interior of* THIS STATE."

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

Mr. Locke's New Era—the real Simon Pure—thus speaks of a portion of his party:—

"Agreeing as we entirely do with the opinions and measures of reform advocated by the original Loco Foco separatists, we nevertheless believe from observation and experience, THAT SOME OF THE MOST PROMINENT OF THESE PERSONS ARE THE VERIEST VILLIANS IN EXISTENCE. Not a few of them are at this moment the pimps AND SUBSERVIENT TOOLS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, and the authors of all the disturbance and discord that exists in the party."

Mr. Locke is certainly a good witness in the cause. No man knows the people of whom he speaks better than himself, and it is not for us to question his statements.

The Tory Organ at Harrisburg says that *Fritz*, the public officer, who lately absconded with some 30 or 40 thousand dollars of public money, has left ample security to meet all his obligations—*therefore*, no harm is done, and the Whigs have no right to utter a word of complaint against the officer, his appointment, or the manner in which he discharged his duties.

This is the identical doctrine preached by Blair and Kendall in respect to the defalcation of the Post-Master at Mobile. The theft of the public money was nothing—it was the detection, which, in their righteous judgments, constituted the crime. If those near the throne avow and act upon such a corrupting principle, it is not wonderful that their dependants throughout the union follow in their footsteps.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Dallas, Minister to Russia, has come home, having managed, with the usual dexterity of our office-holders, to turn the job to the most profitable account—$9000 outfit, 9000 salary, and 4,500 infit, in little better than a year.—*Columbia Telescope.*

Contempt of Court.—A jury at Perrysburg, Ohio, in a case of slander, recently agreed, eleven to one, "to disagree," and sent in a verdict to that effect, for which the judge ordered each into confinement for contempt of court.

Printing by the yard.—We received yesterday a roll of printed paper seventy feet in length, from the printing and drying machine of Mr. Thomas French, now in operation at Hanover, N. J. This enormous sheet contains eight books of one hundred and sixty pages each. The register is good and the impression clear. We learn that at the above-mentioned establishment the rags are taken in at one door and stiched books delivered at another, at the rate of some thousands of volumes per day. The sheet received is printed on both sides, with the Spelling Book. What promise for the rising generation!—*North American.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

To the Whigs of the fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Duplin, Sampson and Onslow.

The undersigned, having been appointed, at a recent meeting of the Whigs of New Hanover county, a committee of vigilance and correspondence, would respectfully address themselves to their Whig brethren of the fifth Congresional District. Being, by the provisions of the Statute, constituted in some degree, an independent and united portion of the people for election purposes, as thereby a community of interests exists, so should there be a fellowship in feeling, an agreement in sentiment, and a coincidence in action. To effect these desirable objects is the motive for the present address.

As members of the Whig party we all claim to be Republicans, friends of the constitution, lovers of our common country. In pure attachment to all our Institutions, we will grant to no set of men a superiority, and it is because we *feel* that we possess that attachment, that we have arrayed ourselves as a party. As we accuse none of dishonesty of purpose, merely for differing in sentiment or action from us, so we claim, in all fairness that our opponents should grant us an integrity of purpose. And indeed why should it be otherwise? we are all embarked on board the same ship of state, and a common destiny awaits us. It is true, we have no right to create a mutiny against the present commanders, but we have a right, it is a solemn duty, to mark their conduct, scrutinize their ability, ascertain their competency, and, if we deem them deficient, elect new officers when their term of service has expired.

And this is precisely what the Whig party would effect. They believe, that the general government is a government of defined and limited powers; supreme indeed within its proper sphere, but to be made impotent when acting without that sphere, or else the destruction of constitutional liberty must ensue. They believe, that each branch of the general government should preserve and exercise just the powers granted to it *and no more*, and that these are plainly allotted to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments by most explicit constitutional provisions. They believe, that the public property is to be holden and managed and its avails appropriated, for the common good of the whole people, and that the public Treasure should be collected and disbursed with the most rigid economy. They believe, that public offices are to be exercised for the public good, and ought to be filled by honest, faithful and competent incumbents. They believe, that the elective franchise ought to be free from the influence and control of government patronage, and exercised, unawed by power, uncontaminated by hope of reward. In fine, they believe that an exposition of these constitutional principles is to be found in the administrations of Washington and those who 'deemed it sufficient glory to tread in the footsteps of such an illustrious predecessor."

Such being the principles of the Whig party, as men and patriots they are bound to sustain and enforce them, particularly at this juncture of national existence. For they believe that these principles are neglected, impugned, and trampled on. In that, the present administration is arrogating to itself powers not granted by the constitution; by claiming the right to destroy institutions enacted by the States, either by indirectly controlling their management or directly subverting them by a general *bankrupt law*; a term of well known technical signification, having no reference to corporate bodies, but only to *individual mercantile* transactions. In that, the President of the United States, without authority of law, has virtually taken into his own control the public Treasure, holding the monstrous doctrine, that the government is an unit and that unit himself; requiring all subordinate officers to yield obedience to his mandates, under the pain and penalties of his displeasure and their dismissal from office, thereby prostrating legislative action, and trampling over judicial authority, and debasing the personal independence of the subordinate public servant. In that, it is contended that the public lands, procured by the common peril or the common Treasure, are individual State property and ought to be surrendered to State management and disposition. In that, the most wanton extravagance has marked the course of the present administration, the expenses of government having been increased from *thirteen* to THIRTY-NINE MILLION OF DOLLARS; and that the expenses of collecting the public revenue have, in many instances, quadrupled. In that, public offices have been made the rewards to zealous partizans, and members of Congress seduced from their stations to fill foreign missions, influential State officers induced to occupy lucrative offices—and rejected candidates before the people made chiefs and rulers over them. In that, incumbents in office have been continued when they were known to be large public defaulters, in direct violation of positive legislative provision. In that, "the patronage of the government is brought into conflict with the freedom of elections," by portions of the salaries of public officers being required to be appropriated to election purposes, and such appropriation justified and applauded by leading supporters of the administration. In fine, in that, the pure principles of the early days of the Republic are forgotten or abandoned, and in the language of an influential and official journal of the native State of the President, and agreeing with him in his views of public policy "The sword and the purse are united in his hands."

Such then are the principles and such the opinions of the Whig party. They were not formed for the present day, but for the foundation of American freedom. For them, our Fathers fought and bled and triumphed, leaving them to our most sacred guardianship. With these principles, it was our fathers' pride and boast to have stood, and with them *we* wish to *fall*, if fall they must, and with them ALONE do we wish to RISE.

But to establish and continue them, and to arrest the threatening evils which lower over our common country, requires unity of design, and unity of action, which alone, can ensure successful and desired results. Although we may believe that truth is great and will prevail, yet we must remember, that it is a law, not only of physical, but of our moral and intellectual nature, that means are essential to the production of ends. Even the sublime truths, the animating hopes, the holy consolations of religion, which are declared shall become the "saving health to all nations," are to be promulgated and enforced by appropriate human agency. "Go teach," "Go preach," were the injunctions—and had these not been followed, to the shepherds in the plains of Judea, would have been confined the annunciation of the message of "good will to man." If, therefore, we wish for the general prevalence of what we deem, correct political principles, we must be active in promulgating them, instant in enforcing them, zealous in sustaining them, fearless, but temperate, in defending them.

Being "all brethren of the same principles," we should seek to attain our common object by the most closely united action. To this consummation then we invite the Whigs of this District to give their aid, and we most respectfully, but earnestly entreat them to meet in their respective counties, wherever it has not already been done, and appoint such committees and agencies as will present them as an *organized body*, to be conferred with by others, and ready to originate and execute such measures as may be deemed expedient to ensure the triumph of Whig principles.

As Wilmington is most central in location, and affords great facilities of intercourse with all parts of the District, the undersigned will be pleased at all times freely to communicate with their Whig brethren of the several counties; and do now solicit information of any committees appointed or which may be appointed by the Whigs of the several counties.

Urging again upon the Whigs, in every part of the District, to organize for efficient action, and trusting, if efforts corresponding to the importance of the crisis, are perseveringly followed, the gloom which may now overspread our prospects will give place to the pure and cloudless light of truth, the undersigned will only add, that they trust EVERY *Whig* will feel that it is his country which calls him to action in her hour of very need.

We are respectfully your fellow citizens,

JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN McRAE,
D. D. ALLEN. } *Committee.*

Wilmington, Nov. 5th, 1839.

WILMINGTON, November 8.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

At the third annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in Waynesborough on the 6th of May 1839, it was determined, for greater convenience, to change the time of holding the annual meetings to the first Monday in November, and that they should be held for the future in Wilmington. In pursuance, therefore, of this resolution, the fourth annual meeting was held in this town on Monday the 4th inst.

On motion, B. F. Moore, of Halifax, was called to the Chair, and Dr. S. B. Everett, and James T. Miller were appointed Secretaries.

Dr. John Hill appeared and voted as the State's proxy.

In the afternoon, Gen. James Owen made his report, as President of the Company.—As we were not present, we cannot now give an analysis of it to our readers; but we learn, it has inspired the desponding, strengthened the sanguine anticipations of the trusting, and implanted confidence where none hitherto existed.

The President stated that under all the disadvantages under which the company laboured, in consequence of the necessity of keeping up an expensive stage line,—the *nett* profits for the last *five months* upon the RAIL ROAD and STAGE LINE, i. e. from the depot at Wilmington, to the depot at Weldon, were $86,000. From this, however, $20,000 are to be deducted, as lost by the steamboat line; which leaves a clear profit of $66,000 upon the entire line for 5 months. We heard it significantly remarked by one of the owners, that this was the most satisfactory circumstance connected with the work, which had fallen under his knowledge since Maj. Gwynn's flattering hypothesis of 35 per cent.

As 28 or 30 miles of the road are still unfinished, no dividend is, of course, declared, the nett receipts being applied to complete the work. These, however, will leave a deficit of about 39,000, to that end, which it will be necessary to obtain—and for this purpose,

J. T. Philips, Dr. John Hill, J. W. Wright, Willis Hall, Joshua Watson, S. L. Hart, Richard Harrison, and B. F. Moore were appointed a committee of Ways and Means.

The old board of Directors are re-elected—it consists of Gen. James Owen, President; Alexander Anderson, A. Lazarus, P. K. Dickinson, R. H. Cowan, Wm. B. Meares, and T. H. Wright.

Maj. Walter Gwynn, the chief engineer of the Company, being still in Europe, a special meeting was called, to meet here in April, for the purpose of hearing the chief Engineer's report, and for other purposes.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President to collect information in regard to the Rail Roads connecting with Savannah and Brunswick, Geo., with a view to a direct communication by steam boats, between the Wilmington Road, and one or both of the above named places.

After some other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned. Not however, until an appropriate and happy address had been made by the Chairman, which we regret we had not the pleasure of hearing.

Advertiser.

There is, perhaps, no more forcible illustration of human depravity than is furnished by the now ascertained fact that, in Mobile, incendiaries are availing themselves of the occasion of an awful pestilence to prosecute their work of destruction and plunder. This is no new developement of the recklessness of hardened villainy, although not on that account the less abhorrent and fiendlike. The instances of this nature during the plague in London, and especially in the cities of Italy, are familiar to many of our readers. When the ravages of the disorder were the greatest, the most abominable crimes were the most openly and fearlessly perpetrated. It is painful to add that our private accounts from New Orleans have made us acquainted with circumstances which occurred during the recent prevalence of the fever in that city scarcely less deplorable. We refer to the impositions practised upon sick and defenceless strangers in several of the boarding houses. These, in some instances, were enormous. A friend of ours was compelled to pay over four hundred dollars for the expenses of less than a week's illness of a young man under his charge, which terminated fatally. The physician's charge for five day's attendance was *one hundred and fifteen dollars.—Phila. North American.*

Times are harder than we have ever known them. Our banks are not discounting a dollar. Money is scarce—but few persons have any, and they are disposed to hold on to it. Business is extremely dull—nobody pays cash, and merchants don't care about selling on credit. We hav'nt got any river—the place where it used to be can be seen, but water is mighty scarce. Wagons are driving across the channel opposite the city, without more than wetting the hubs. There are a few steamboats lying up at the wharf, but we have not heard one of them puff for a week—keel boats have taken their place and goods which arrive from the east are shipped on them. Every body is talking about "the pressure," and some folks are consoling themselves with the belief that things can't get much worse.

Wheeling (Va.) Gazette.

We have late accounts, says the Alexandria Gazette, direct from "the Hermitage," in Tennessee, which represent General Jackson as in his usual health, and his life likely to be prolonged in consequence of the excitement produced by the result of the election in Tennessee, and the suspension of the Banks—an excitement which is grateful to his temperament, and under which he always thrives.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, November 4.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Great Western.—The Great Western arrived at a late hour on Saturday evening, in the short passage of fourteen days from Bristol. The news is Twenty days later than was received by the Independence. By her arrival the Editors of the Express are put in possession of copious files of late papers from England and the Continent.

Among other important items of news, we may mention, *A Loan of Four Millions to the United States Bank.—Canton about to be Blockaded.—The English Harvest better.*

We give below such extracts as we have received through the Philadelphia United States Gazette and Inquirer, and from extras from the New York Courier and Enquirer and Times. It will be seen that the intelligence is highly favorable to the credit of the United States Bank, a feature in the pecuniary relations of the two countries, which cannot but be regarded as of the first importance.

The Great Western, besides a valuable cargo of silks, &c., has brought out $2,000,000 in specie, for the British service in Canada. This in the course of trade will doubtless find its way into the vaults of our banks, and tend very materially to strengthen them.

The Great Western has also brought out one hundred and twenty-eight passengers, among whom are the Bishop of Toronto; Major Van Buren (son of the President) and lady; his Excellency Baron Roeune; Mr. Vanderpool, Member of Congress; Louis McLane, Esq., &c.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

LONDON, Oct. 18th, 1839.

The money market of London remains without improvement of any real or substantial kind. Capital is still held in a very cautious and alarmed manner, discounts remain at the same high rate, and the same uncertainty exists as to the prospect of a suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England, or the probability of an early issue of one and two pound notes.

Connected with the prospects of the money market, is the state and result of the harvest of the present year. On this subject, you will find a great variety of opinions and reports in the English journals which the Great Western will take out; but the real state of the country is probably the same, or in some degree worse, than at the conclusion of the harvest of 1838.

The accounts from Ireland are unfortunately more unfavorable than from any part of the three kingdoms; for in that country the weather even throughout October has been rainy and cold, and according to our principal Dublin Journal received in London yesterday, "the harvest of Ireland will be deficient at least one-half; and instead of the usual annual exportation to England of 700,000 quarters of wheat, and 1,200,000 quarters of oats, not another bushel of either of these grains can be exported from Ireland for the next twelve months."

The difficulties of the Bank of the United States—if difficulties the malicious intrigues and slanders against the establishment could properly be called,—have all been finally overcome by the very skilful arrangements of Mr. Jaudon. This gentleman has raised a loan of £800,000 for one and two years, at the rate of 9½, and the interest 8 per cent.

This operation is altogether a most important and fortunate one for the general American interests in this part of the world—and indeed throughout the United States—for it both raises the confidence of English capitalists, who perceive that the most sagacious and powerful bankers of London are satisfied with the securities of Mr. Jaudon, and at the same time this ample provision for the engagements of the bank in Europe, will diminish undoubtedly the pressure in the money markets of Philadelphia and New York, by rendering it no longer indispensable for the Bank of the United States to force forward extraordinary resource to the assistance of Mr. Jaudon.

PARIS, 16th October, 1839.

The returns of the nature and amount of the late harvest have reached the proper officers in Paris.—The quality of the grain is not so good as it promised. The quantity is also less than was hoped for. On the whole, the crop may be considered as sufficient for the consumption of the country, but nothing beyond that. The price of bread has in Paris risen to 18 sous for the four pound loaf. A diminution of this (for Paris) very high charge is predicted and may take place—but it will not be to any important extent, and will have been effected by the management of the government, rather than by the natural operation of the supply.

American Securities—Latest Intelligence—From the most authentic sources, we learn but very unfavorable intelligence respecting the American Stocks. Large quantities dare not show their face in the market, and Bank shares have been offered at 18. Some small investments have been made in those supposed to have a favorable standing, but they are entered into with the greatest caution—so much so, as to draw the remark from an eminent Broker, that if securities as valid as our own Consols or Exchequer Bills were offered in the market with the word "American" attached, no buyers would be found.

Anticipated Blockade of Canton.—A Bristol paper states that it was the intention of the British Government to blockade Canton. It will be remembered that the opium seized, was chiefly on board of British ships at the time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed. It is probable that payment will be demanded for the opium, and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a positive refusal.

The Harvest in England.—The intelligence on this point may also be said to be of a cheering character, inasmuch as the harvest being much more favourable than at the last dates, there will be the less necessity for a further drain of bullion from the monied institutions of London.

The British Revenue.—The accounts of the revenue for the year and quarter ending on the 10th October are satisfactory. The increase on the year is £1,713,971—on the quarter £293,222.

This is also good news, as it cannot but have a favorable tendency on the money market.

An Outrage on the Queen.—Some senseless scoundrel threw two large stones at the *head* of the Queen, in her state apartments at Windsor. The affair had created great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped. The papers talked of 'hushing it up.'

The Queen has been much annoyed by a man named Bryan, who insisted on marrying her.

The Queen was in excellent health.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson are at present on a visit to Earl Fitzwilliam, at his magnificent seat in Yorkshire. Thence they will go to Raby Castle, and afterwards to the Earl and Countess of Carlisle's, on a visit.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL TIMES, 15TH OCT.

Although it is impossible to deny that there are circumstances in the monetary condition of England and [illegible] to produce much anxiety, we are [illegible] that there has not been a period for many years, when the foundation and commerce of the country rested on a sounder basis than at present. For the last two years there has been no such thing as speculation (in the bad sense of the term) on the part of the English merchant or manufacturer. What trade has existed has been carried on on sound business like principles, has risen out of a real demand, and has been kept within reasonable limits. So far as speculation has existed, it has been confined to one object, namely, cotton, and has been undertaken and carried on by the Bank of the United States and other American banking establishments, and not by the merchants either of England or America. Fortunately for the permanent interests both of England and America, this speculation has proved an utter, if not a ruinous failure, to all the parties concerned in it, so that whatever temporary inconvenience may result from it, the country is likely to be free from any such mischievous interference with the proper course of trade and industry for several years. Should the harvest which is now gathered in, and the supply of foreign corn which has been released from bond during the last month, be sufficient to carry the country through till next autumn, we may reasonably hope for a moderate amount of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. There are only two things to be dreaded, namely, a necessity for a large additional supply of foreign corn, which, if it should occur, must be followed by a great demand of the precious metals for the purpose of payment, and a crash amongst the banking establishments of America, the Bank of the United States taking the lead. Either of these events might produce great embarrassment, but unless one or both of them should occur, there is much reason to hope for the future. The present pressure on the money market arises chiefly from the apprehension of the occurrence of these events, and will increase or decrease according to the state of the corn markets and the news from America brought by the next three or four packets.

Banquet at the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress opened their hospitable mansion on Tuesday evening, to give to several foreigners of distinction now in this country some idea of the manner in which the city of London can support its character for hospitality. The whole of the city plate as well as the Lord Mayor's private plate covered the tables, which were adorned with other decorations useful as well as ornamental, for they groaned under all the delicacies of the season. The dinner was intended for Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, the son and the daughter-in-law of the President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren was, however, unable to accept of the invitation in consequence of pressing engagements. On the right of the Lord Mayor sat the Hon. Daniel Webster, a member of the Senate of the United States; on the left of his lordship sat Alexander Stewart, Esq. a member of the House of Legislation of Nova Scotia. The Lord Mayor, after dinner, proposed, in a complimentary speech, the health of Mr. Webster a learned and distinguished member of the Senate of a country in whose welfare the great city of London, and, indeed, the whole of the British empire were at that moment most intensely interested.—Mr. Webster said that he was greatly indebted to the Lord Mayor, and he felt highly honored by the invitation which he had received from his Lordship and the Lady Mayoress to their hospitable mansion. He had been some time in England, and it was one of his chief wishes before he returned to become acquainted with the citizens of London—the first city in the world. The more he had seen of the institutions of this country the more delighted he felt that he had an opportunity of witnessing the magnificence of its capital city, and the hospitality of the grand residence of its chief magistrate.—(Applause.) The extent and value of the commercial intercourse between England and the United States were twenty-fold greater than with the powerful neighboring kingdom of France, and although separated by the Atlantic ocean, through the improvements of science applied to steam navigation, they were now no more than 12 days distance from each other; it was ties of blood and descent, of good feeling and liberty, and kindred institutions, which endeared the American branch of the English people to those who occupied the land of their common forefathers.—(Applause.)

LIVERPOOL, October 18, 1839.

The holders of Foreign Wheat are very firm, and some are asking higher rates. In some cases an advance of 1d a 2d per bushel, since Tuesday, has been paid. It is expected that the duty on Wheat will advance next week to 13s 8d. Within the last three days about 10,000 barrels American Flour have arrived, for which 40s has been refused. The arrivals of Wheat have been rather light all the week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 18.

The demand for Cotton has continued good throughout the week, but holders have freely supplied the market, which closes heavily, with a partial decline of ⅛d per lb. from last week's quotations of American.

The Sales of the week amount to 23,600 bags, including 2000 American on speculation, and 2600 American and 100 Surat for export.

Taken on Speculation this year, 225,720 bales; same in 1838, 106,050; stock in Liverpool, 31st December, 1838, 248,340; same in 1837, 170,800. Decrease of Import this year compared with the same date last year, 317,918; decrease of Stock, 63,500; decrease of quantity taken for Consumption, 186,800.

Uplands, ordinary to middling 5⅞ a 6⅞; fair to good fair 6⅞ 7⅛; good to fine 7⅛ a 8⅛.

Computed Stocks, October 11th. 1839,		439,400
Do.	do. 11th, 1838,	445,300

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The effect of the Foreign News upon the money market and upon stocks, has been generally favorable. There is now no doubt that the U. S. Bank will meet all its Bills drawn on London and Paris, which very much relieves the anxiety of parties interested here. Stocks have all gone up, and there is a good deal better feeling in the street. The holders and shippers of Flour are also elated with their prospect of doing better with what has been exported, than they could have safely calculated upon when the export was made.

Nov. 5.

The stock market, which went up so suddenly, has not been sustained to-day. The decline however has not been as great as the rise. United States Bank is the only description that is sustained.

The news from Europe seems not to have checked the purchases of flour. Full two thousand barrels was purchased yesterday, principally western, at $5 68, although $5 75 is the common price. There is very little doing in cotton. The demand for export is very limited, the last advices give no encouragement.

The Detroit Banks have suspended.

NOVEMBER 6.

Things are about the same in Wall street to-day. Stocks lower. Exchanges on the South about the same. Red-back and safety Fund money 4½ to 5½ per cent. discount.

Produce from the West is arriving fast, flour and provisions in particular. For a week or two to come, our stocks of these articles must be greatly increased. It is a most fortunate circumstance for the holders of flour, that there has been a foreign demand. Had not exporters come into the market, and purchased about fifty thousand brls. at prices varying from 5¼ to 6¼ dollars, the article must have been sold lower than it has sold for years.

If the price had depended upon our own domestic consumption, with the present scarcity of money, we have no doubt it would have gone down to $4.

Without any apparent cause, stocks were considerably depressed to-day at the first board, particularly U. S. Bank shares, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1839.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The time has now fully arrived, when it is proper to make a final effort to procure the necessary subscription to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road. In urging a prompt and energetic action on this subject, it may be well briefly to glance at the steps heretofore taken.

The Legislature of 1836-7 passed an act authorizing a subscription of two-fifths to the stock of the company, provided the other three-fifths were subscribed by individuals. Books were accordingly opened in this town, and about $150,000 were subscribed, without embracing all from whom subscriptions were expected, either in the town or county. The effort was not seconded by the rich Western counties, which are as much interested in the work as this place. This was disheartening. At the same time, also, came on the pecuniary troubles of 1837, with the bank suspension, loss of public and private means, &c. This gave a finishing blow to the scheme as then projected. In the mean time an accurate survey, by able Engineers, was being made, and is now accomplished.

The Legislature of 1838-9 went a step further—made a still more liberal offer of *three-fifths* to the individuals interested, if they would furnish *two-fifths*. This is as much as we have any right to expect; as much, indeed, as the State ought to contribute; for if the people directly interested, whose lands and produce are to be raised in value, and whose business is to be increased, will not do something to help themselves, the State ought not to help them.

The law provided, that the old company, *or* the Board of Internal Improvements, might open the books. Owing to deaths and resignations, a quorum of the Directors of the old company could not be convened; and besides, it was thought best at once to interest the State in the work by allowing the Board to exercise the power. Before that body could be organized and other arrangements made, the Summer season had arrived, during which it would have been idle to attempt to procure a subscription to such an object. It was necessarily postponed until the present time.

And now, when the final effort is to be made, when a struggle for agricultural and commercial life or death must be engaged in, we are again met by pecuniary troubles; but we thank Providence they affect our State less than any other part of the Union, an evidence that she is less embarrassed with debt, more truly prosperous and independent, than her neighbors.

It is, however, a period when men will not involve themselves in heavy responsibilities without great caution. It becomes all who are interested in this work to consider seriously whether every consideration of prudence even, does not now imperiously demand the putting forth of all their energies. If there are obstacles, there are also encouragements, of a nature not to be overlooked.

Besides the one already mentioned, of great comparative freedom from embarrassment, there are, it is believed, abundant crops of all marketable commodities. There is soon to be an almost universal stoppage of the works of Internal Improvement in other States, which have gone on too rashly in their prosecution, and now find themselves deprived of the means of prosecuting them. This will throw thousands of Engineers, contractors and labourers out of employment, who will be glad of an opportunity to engage in this work, at wages far below what they have been accustomed to receive, and thus diminish immensely the cost of the work compared with what it would have been if it had commenced a year or two ago, or if it be delayed a year or two longer.

In addition to all this, we are informed by a gentleman just from Wilmington, whose authority for the statement is ample, that a number of the contractors on that road, who will soon have finished their jobs there, are prepared to subscribe from 80 to $100,000 to our road, with a view to pay it in work. This is a cheering fact, and in all probability it is not from that road alone that contractors will come. The Raleigh and Gaston Road is nearly completed, and as we have said before, many others will be stopped for want of funds.

Our friends at Wilmington, too, who are deeply interested in a road to the West, and whose own road is now in the full tide of successful experiment, will doubtless be able to lend us a helping hand.

It is true we have no encouragement from the West, but a pledge has been made by one of her most distinguished sons, that if the Cape Fear will send him to her with a subscription of $300,000, he will guaranty that her public spirit will supply the remainder.

Can we not give that subscription to begin with? We think so. At all events, we can try; and in that trial every Cape Fear man should put forth the extent of his ability, whether it be in thousands or in hundreds. Let us all come up to the work with an abiding consciousness, that if we permit this occasion to pass by unimproved, we shall never have another during this generation. Let us look around and see our trade dwindling away; our population not increasing, if not diminishing; the products of agriculture rotting on the lands where they grow; and all for the want of a work which it may be in our power to accomplish if every man will put his shoulder to the wheel.

We have great natural advantages, and it is well for us that we have, for without them Fayetteville would have been blotted from the Map. We have one of the finest outlets to the sea that any Southern place can boast; and we have a back country capable of producing almost every thing with which a bountiful Providence has blessed his creatures. We are at the favored point between these extremes; and by a liberal employment of our means, we may be enabled, as it were, to plant one foot upon the sea board and the other upon the mountains, and make both tributary to our trade, at the same time that they too will feel the vivifying influence of the general prosperity, perhaps even in a greater degree than ourselves.

It can scarcely be necessary, however, to urge motives for a prompt and liberal devotion of the means of the people of the Cape Fear to this work. We have reason to hope that the opportunity will at once be afforded to all who feel the necessity for action, to come up to the rescue. Again we say, let every man lend his aid, if it be but to the amount of *one share*. Let him feel that it is a final effort, and that it *shall* be a successful one.

The Report of the President of the Wilmington Rail Road is highly cheering as to the profits of that work. A clear profit of $66,000 in five months, and the road not yet finished, looks like realizing all the predictions of profit, visionary as they were once thought to be. See the account.

NEW YORK ELECTION!

THE EMPIRE STATE STILL SOUND!!

The Whigs were taken all aback on Monday last by the news that the *city* of New York had gone in favor of the Butt-enders, &c. &c. who have carried their whole Ticket, Senator, 13 Delegates, and all. But a very different face is put on the matter by yesterday's news. Though the Whigs have lost the city, they have gained almost every where else, so that no doubt remains of our having a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Last year the Senate was against us. This is glorious news. It shows that the spirit of the Whigs is still good, and that Mr. Van Buren may yet be defeated, since his own great State is against him and his destructive policy.

We shall have more full particulars in time for a Postscript this morning. At present it is only necessary to say, that out of the city, the Whigs have gained *votes* as well as *members*. Will this satisfy the Tories that the *people* are against Mr. Van Buren? It ought to do so, for they are in the habit of sneering at the voters in cities, as if they composed no part of the "people." But here the "people" have spoken, the bone and sinew, the "huge paws," as they call the working classes; and they have vetoed the doings of the rowdies in the city.

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph (Tory) groans over its defeat in Duchess county, which it ascribes to the "ultra resolutions" passed by its party in the city. It seems that the people were not prepared for the destructive doctrines of the Roarers and Rowdies. We are glad to see it. It is a sign of returning reason.

COTTON.—Sales in this place 8¼ to 9¼. At Columbia, S. C., 9 to 10. At Cheraw 9 to 10. At Augusta 9 to 10.

EXCHANGE.—Checks on New York are very scarce. Whenever the Banks have any thing, they draw at 1 per cent. as formerly, but, from the small quantity of produce that has gone forward, the Banks seldom have funds in New York on which they can draw. Individual sight checks have been sold as high as 7 to 10 per cent. South Carolina notes from 2 to 4 per cent. discount.

At Augusta, checks on New York 10 per cent. premium. At Richmond, Va., also 10 per cent.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session,—Judge Toomer presiding. It is likely to be a busy week.

VEGETABLE WONDERS.—We would have our brother of the Greensborough Patriot to know, that his is not the only part of the world in which huge vegetables grow, nor he the only Editor whose wants or his merits are properly appreciated by the growers. A near neighbor of ours, (a Loco-Foco Sub-Treasury Nullifier, by the way,) brought us a few days ago, two sweet potatoes, of the best Spanish kind, which weighed, the one 4, and the other 4½ lbs. They were the largest potatoes we ever saw, and would furnish an Editor with food for about a year—provided he lived the greater part of his time, as some of his patrons seem to think he does, on *air*. If any one of our sand-hill farmers can produce larger, we beg him to fetch them along.

DELEGATES TO THE RALEIGH CONVENTION.

Johnston County.—Col. John McLeod, Dr. H. C. Ennis, Major N. Williams, Col. John Eason, Jesse Adams, Ransom Sanders, and Wm. Stevens.

Pasquotank.—John C. Ehringhaus, Albert G. Proctor, John Q. Perkins.

Beaufort.—Wm. Ellison, Jesse B. Lucas, Hon. Edward Stanly, Wm. C. Eborn, and Gen. J. O'K. Williams.

Davie.—Col. Caswell Harbin.

Perquimons.—Thomas Wilson, H. W. Barber, Jas. L. Bunch, Elisha Felton, Francis Nixon, John E. Wood, R. J. Gregory, C. M. Ford, Thomas S. Jacocks, Wm. C. Skinner, and Nixon White.

At a meeting of Delegates from every county in the Ninth (Guilford) Congressional District of North Carolina, Dr. N. M. Roan of Caswell county, was chosen to represent the Whigs of that District in the Harrisburg Convention.

And at a Convention of Delegates in the 3d Congressional District, the following gentlemen were appointed to represent that District in the Harrisburg Convention, viz: Richard H. Battle and Joseph R. Lloyd of Edgecombe; Ferdinand H. Harris and Alfred Moye of Pitt; Dr. S. P. Allen of Beaufort; Ebenezer Pettigrew of Tyrrell; and Henry Wise Gibbs, of Hyde.

POSTAGE.—We have received the particulars of a marriage said to have occurred in a neighboring District in South Carolina, with a request that we would publish the same in our "valuable paper, and confer a great favor (says the writer) on your humble servant and sincere friend, ——————." We omit the name, which is one that we never heard of before, and as the writer forgot to pay the postage, by which we are minus 12½ cents, we are inclined to doubt the sincerity of his friendship;—so much so, indeed, that we decline publishing the marriage, lest it should turn out to be a hoax. If the writer is really our "sincere friend," he will forthwith refund the postage; and if he really considers the Observer a "valuable paper," he will please subscribe and pay for it, instead of borrowing it from his neighbors.

This custom of taxing Editors, or others, with the postage of letters relating entirely to the business or interests of the writers, is a scandalous one; and the man who does it, suffers more in the estimation of his correspondent than ten times the amount saved by such injustice.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received the November number of this valuable Magazine, and have glanced over some of its contents, with which we have been much pleased. Among other good things, we find a defence of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, from the attack of "Investigator" (said to be a relative of Mr. Jefferson,) in the June number. As our readers are already familiar with the evidence which effectually rebuts the assumption of Investigator, that the paper dated May 31, 1775, is *the* Mecklenburg Declaration, we need not go over it again; though we must express our gratification that the evidence is so faithfully recapitulated through the vehicle in which the attack was made.

This number contains an admirable article on the Island of Candia, (ancient Crete,) from the pen of Mr. Cass, the American Minister to France.

A NEW PAPER.—Jos. Butler as publisher, and George Watterston as Editor, have issued proposals for a new paper at Washington City, to be called the "Washington Whig," and to be issued semi-weekly. Mr. Watterston is a well known and able writer.

THE GLOBE.—This unprincipled journal seems, for once, to be unwilling to be convicted of a falsehood. Having slandered the Legislature of North Carolina, and finding itself cornered, it now varies the charge, and by calling to its aid its original informant, (who if we mistake not was a member of the Legislature of 1836, and knows perfectly well all the facts which he is endeavoring to misrepresent, to the disgrace of his own State,) endeavors to wriggle itself out of the difficulty. Let us return to the original charge. On the 2d Oct., speaking of members whose seats were contested voting to maintain their own right to seats, the Globe said,—

"In the last North Carolina Legislature, Federal ascendancy was maintained in that way. Several members were returned who were ineligible by the State constitution—being officers under the General Government (postmasters.) On the question being made, these postmasters maintained their place by their own votes!"

Here is a distinct allegation, that the ascendancy of the Whigs (who are denominated *Federalists*) in the *last* Legislature, was maintained by ineligible members *voting to maintain their* seats. It is a fact perfectly notorious that no such ineligible persons were returned to the *last* Legislature, and of course no such votes were given. This being apparent, the Globe now makes a new charge, viz: that these things happened at the session before the last. This is almost as false as the other statement. The only thing true about it, is, that at that session several ineligible persons were returned, some belonging to each party; but that any member of the North Carolina Legislature, either at that time, or before or since, ever "maintained his own seat by his own vote," as charged by the Globe, is an unmitigated falsehood.

The *distinguished* correspondent of the Globe makes an effort to bolster up the slander, by quoting from the proceedings of the *Senate*, carefully avoiding any mention of what occurred in the *House of Commons*, of which he himself was a member, and which would have put an entirely different face upon the matter. As our object is to state the whole truth, and not to establish a falsehood by divulging a part and concealing a part, we have taken the trouble to procure the following accurate statement of all that occurred:—

On the 9th of December, in the House of Commons, Mr. Caldwell (V. B.) moved (just before the Senatorial Election,) to vacate the seats of Mr. Harris of Montgomery, Mr. Pinkston of Stokes, and Mr. Clayton of Buncombe, (all Whigs,) on the ground that, being Postmasters at the time of their Election, they were ineligible under the Constitution. This matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, consisting of 9 *Administration and* 4 *Whigs!* On the 16th of December, Mr. Gilliam moved to vacate the seat of Mr. Averitt of Onslow, (V. B.) he being also a Postmaster; and Mr. Rayner moved to vacate the seats of Mr. Galloway of Surry, (Entry Taker,) and Mr. Jordan of Cumberland, (Solicitor and Notary Public,) both Administration men. After the reference to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, *all* the members implicated continued to vote as usual. There was a majority of two to one on the Committee favorable to the Administration, who would, doubtless, have made a Report adverse to the Whigs, if they could have done so without killing off as many on their own side. Nothing was heard from the Committee, however, and on the 28th of December, a resolution was submitted to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the subject,—the U. S. Senator having been, in the mean time, chosen, and the six disputed votes being all recorded. The resolution to discharge was laid on the table. On the next day, Mr. Hawkins, (V. B.) Chairman, reported that the Committee could not determine whether Mr. Clayton was eligible or not, and asked to be excused from further consideration of his case. Report laid on the table. And this was the last action of the House on the subject, there having been no expression of opinion on the Constitutional points involved.

In the Senate, on the 9th December also! (showing a preconcerted movement,) Mr. Bunting (V. B.) moved to vacate the seats of Mr. Carson, Gen. Dockery and Mr. Albright, (all Whigs and Postmasters.) Subsequently, a resolution was submitted to vacate the seat of Mr. Reid of Rockingham, (V. B.) and the whole subject was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Within a few days, however, Mr. Reid exhibited a certificate from the Postmaster General, showing that his resignation was received before the Election took place, and the Committee were discharged by a Whig Senate from further consideration of his case. The others remained under advisement, and no further notice is recorded of them. Whether the Committee ever had the subject under consideration at all, or not, does not appear, nor is there the slightest reference to the disputed seats from the moment of reference to adjournment. It is true, Mr. Mosely submitted certain Resolutions, asserting certain principles and defining the meaning or construction of certain sections of the Constitution, but they fell still-born, no vote or action ever having taken place upon them.

This is a faithful history of the matter, and it fails to establish the allegations of the Globe and its correspondent. It will be seen that the question never was made, and consequently that these Postmasters did *not* maintain their places in the manner alleged by the Globe. The House of Commons was in the hands of the Tories. Why did they not make the question, and expel the ineligible members? It was because several members of the majority would undoubtedly lose their seats, and possibly the Whigs might thereby obtain the ascendancy in the House. That was the secret.

We see that the North Carolinian has copied the last article from the Globe, for the purpose, doubtless, of giving a side-blow to the Observer, at the same time that it professes, editorially, a wonderfully pacific spirit. The character of our Legislature is held cheap enough by the Carolinian, when it aids, to effect party ends, in giving currency to a charge affecting its reputation.

PARTY NAMES.—The character of the Tory party in the city of New York may be pretty accurately estimated by the names which they themselves assumed and gloried in previous to the late election. The following are some of them: "Butt-enders, Pointenders, Indomitables, Huge Paws, Hard Fists, Ballrollers, Ninth Ward Roarers, up-town Boys, Old Hunkers," &c. &c.

These names, be it observed, were not given to them by their opponents, but are of their own selection, under which they were called together, through their organs, to hold their nightly meetings, to form processions, &c.

When the Carolinian broke its shell and came forth into life, full-grown and full-fledged, a bantum of the first water, it expended a deal of ink in the effort to manufacture a name for the Whigs, asking itself, with evident chuckling at the originality and felicity of its own wit, "How will 'New Light Whig do?" "How will 'Blue Light Whig' do?" &c. How must the Carolinian hide its diminished head in the presence of its *brethren* the "Butt-enders" of New York! There is originality in their conceptions, and we doubt whether the world can produce a parallel to either the *names* so appropriately assumed by the party, or the *party* which glories in the names.

As the name Tory sits so uncomfortably on the stomach of the Carolinian, we feel disposed to drop it for one of the above, so soon as we can make up our mind which one will suit the Carolinian best. Let's see. "Butt-enders"—That will not do. The Carolinian can scarcely be considered the *butt-end* of any thing: it is rather the *little end*. "Pointenders." That is no go: there is no *point* about it. "Indomitables" (i. e. according to Webster, *untamables.*) We'll take that into consideration. "Huge Paws and Hard Fists," would never do; for however such a cognomen might serve the Carolinian as a play-thing with which to gull its readers, it is scarcely applicable to a "liver upon his wits," (vide Senator Strange's speech;) for if Editors and Lawyers are not "livers upon their wits" we know not who are. No: "huge paws and hardfists" will not do for the Carolinian. "Ball-rollers:" that may answer, if the Carolinian should come out for the great tumblebug of Missouri as the successor to the Throne. "Ninth ward Roarers" will not do; for we have but seven wards in our town; and besides, the Carolinian's roaring is like Bottom's in the play, it "roars as gently as any sucking dove." "Up-town Boys," will not do; for the Carolinian is located down town, and moreover its Editor can scarcely be dubbed a *boy*. "Old Hunkers," or old Hunks, or any thing else *old*, we will not be so impolite as to call the Carolinian. No body is old, they say, but the "old boy."

The Carolinian will thus see how difficult it is for us to select a name for its party *here*, from among the favorites of its party in New York. Until we can make up our mind on the subject we shall e'en be driven to stick to the "Tory," unpleasant as it is to us to be the cause of exciting the "private petulencies" of that pink of good nature and good manners.

The leading article in the last Carolinian is so like a bill of indictment, so filled with "bitterness, rancor, malice, rage and fury," "dogs, wolves, tigers, fiends, incarnate devils, "provoke, rail, scoff, calumniate, challenge, hate, abuse, hard-hearted, implacable, malicious, peevish, inexorable," &c. &c. &c., that it was some time before we could decide whether the Editor had not abdicated the Chair Editorial, and assumed the District Attorney's robes, and brought in a bill of indictment against us for being the cause of all his "woes, miseries, discontent, melancholy," &c. We concluded, however, that if he could not draw a more intelligible bill than that, the Grand Jury would be sure to return it with the appropriate endorsement of "*Ignoramus*."

The Editor seems to think as much himself, for he winds up the whole with the following:—

"Alexander the copper-smith hath done me much harm. The Lord reward him according to his works." By this we do not mean, the Devil take Alexander the copper-smith, but only, that any son-of-a-tinker of a Whig editor who gets into his tantrums and chuses to abuse us, may have his leisure and fair opportunity, to take the full benefit of all he can say or write against us, with this only remark, that we are above quarrelling in the newspapers, about any thing that concerns only ourselves individually, and believe, if our character will not stand alone against such attacks, that we waste time in the defence of it. We are too much taken up with the rail road project, to pester our readers with private quarrels between us and the editor of the Observer. So we leave that gentleman to his own reflections, and happy may he be in them."

It is said that the Editor of the Carolinian set out in his Editorial career with the avowed determination to "*write the Observer down*," and that with the extreme modesty for which he is so celebrated, he calculated that "six weeks" would enable him to accomplish this grand desideratum. If, at the end of *six months*, he finds that instead of the Observer giving up the ghost, he himself has suffered "much harm," he may thank his own pugnacious propensities. As long as the Observer was content merely to fend off, it was glorious sport for the Carolinian, but when the blows were returned, the Carolinian cries out "abuse," "private quarrels," &c. and suddenly becomes too dignified to "quarrel in the newspapers."

We have had no "private quarrel" with the Editor of the Carolinian, and desire to have none. But that shall not prevent us from exposing its tergiversations, and from showing that the "statements" with which it attacks the Whig party, and for the "literal truth" of which it vouches, are so far from being true that at least one of them amounts to a forgery, another is almost ditto, and a number are arrant inventions. If the Editor considers this a "private quarrel," it would become him to be a little more particular as to the matter for whose "literal truth" he stands sponsor. If this is a thing that concerns "only himself" individually, he would do well, instead of labouring at it for weeks and months in his paper, to keep it to himself. What he puts in his paper is fair game, and we shall not fail to regard it as such, maugre all his affectation of dignity, which is put on so late in the day as to look very like a consciousness of detection and defeat.

THE FIRST TEST.—The Tory party has been vociferous in its denunciations of the banks, for the purpose of gulling the ignorant. It is now compelled to carry out its professions, or abandon them. We predicted that they would be abandoned; and so it has turned out in Tennessee, the only State in which the matter has been brought to a test. A resolution to compel the Bank of Tennessee to resume specie payments, was *rejected*, on the 29th ult. by the Tory Senate of that State 14 to 9. Among the 9 were two Whigs, and among the 14 who opposed the compulsory resumption, were *six* Tories. So much for Humbug.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of New York has just made a decision which may have an important effect upon the Banking interests of that State. It appears that by the Constitution of that State, a majority of two-thirds of both Houses is necessary to pass any law creating a *Corporation*. The decision is, that associations formed under the Free Banking Law are corporations, and as that law was not passed by a majority of two-thirds, such associations, or corporations, are *unconstitutional*.

An appeal has been taken from this decision, to the Court of Errors, which is composed of the Senate of the State.

A NEW WAR!—A border war was on the point of breaking out between Missouri and Iowa, at the last accounts from that distant part of our country. The matter in dispute is a portion of territory, claimed by both parties. The Sheriff of Clark county, Missouri, went into the disputed territory to collect taxes, when the Iowans seized and attempted to imprison him, whereupon expresses were despatched to the Governors, and both parties were shouting *War! War!* at the top of their voices.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature met on the 4th inst. Robert M. Echols was elected President of the Senate, and Joseph Day Speaker of the House. Both of these are Vans, and their party has a majority of about 30 on joint ballot.

There is little doubt, from numerous indications, that Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, will be the candidate of the administration party in the next U. S. House of Representatives for the speakership. Mr. Bell of Tennessee, will probably be the opposition candidate.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Respite.—Nelson, a Slave, who was to have been hung last Friday, has been respited by Gov. Dudley, until the second Friday in January next. A large crowd assembled to see the *show*, and, of course, went home dissappointed. We thought some of them seemed as sorrowful, as the little girl mentioned by Dean Swift, whom, having met in the road sobbing most bitterly he asked her the cause of her trouble. Why said she, "I have walked seven miles to see a man hung, and they've pardoned him."—*Raleigh Register.*

Several papers as well as the Chronicle, have noticed the undignified and vulgar attack of the Globe upon Mr. Legare. Taking the usual course of that paper into consideration, it should not be much a matter of surprise, and it should be still less so, when it is recollected that Mr. Legare is *personally* inimical to the Globe managers. It will be recollected that the Globe made a most false and villainous accusation against Mr. Clay, during the last session of Congress. Among others whom it named to sustain its charge was Hugh S. Legare.—The reply of this gentleman to the Globe's heartless remarks is now the real ground of the vituperation with which he is beset from that quarter. It is a happy thing that all gentlemen look upon the Globe's denunciations as a certificate of good character. Were it not so, hard would be the fate of some of the best men of the country.

Balt. Chronicle.

Disinterested Democracy.—The influence of the office-holders in the large cities is not properly understood or appreciated. The People at large are but little aware of it, and, perhaps, many even of the Whigs may think that it is overrated. It has, however, within the last year or two, become so conspicuous, and those who wield the offices of the Government have become so unblushing in their interference in elections, and in their contribution to party funds, that the indignation of the community is fast rising against them. A New York paper furnishes a striking proof of the immense money power which is wielded by the office-holders in a single ward in that city. It gives the names and salaries of the office-holders resident in that ward. They are eighty in number, and their joint salaries amount to $56,455 per annum. Amongst them we notice the names of Alexander Ming and Levi D. Slamm, well-known characters. Now, when an important election comes on, here are eighty men in pay to carry out the designs of the Government in one ward. They are taxed—say ten per cent. on their salaries. This alone raises a fund of near six thousand dollars! What reason is there for surprise that such machinery should succeed?

Baltimore Chronicle.

In the President's House there is a row of plain painted *pine tables*, used by General Washington, as we understand, when he was President, and on which *his* entertainments were spread! They, in contrast with gorgeous furniture, which now decorates the President's Mansion, show the progress of luxury in our country, and give rise to reflections not altogether agreeable, or favorable to the present times!—*Alex. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN KIRKPATRICK to Miss LUCY GAUTIER.

In Brunswick county, on the 21st October, Mr. W. B. ROBESON, to Miss ANGELINA C. TAYLOR.

In Richmond county, on the 3d inst., by B. C. Everett, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM RYLY COVINGTON to Miss BETHANY BOLTON, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bolton.

DIED,

On Saturday last, the 9th inst., Mrs. ANN CRAWFORD, an aged widow, who had been for many years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, in this place.

Departed this life at Hillsborough, on Friday the 31st ult., in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA B. ANDERSON, wife of Wm. E. Anderson, Esq., and daughter of Mr. George W. B. Burgwin.

At his residence on Upper Little River, in this County, on the 11th ultimo, Mr. HECTOR McNEILL, Sen., in the 85th year of his age. He was many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and hope that he is now a member of the blood-washed throng in the happy regions above.

Communicated.

In Orange county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. RACHAEL HOLT, consort of Michael Holt, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

Suddenly, at his residence in Duplin county, on Thursday morning 31st inst., ROBERT MIDDLETON Esq. aged about 60 years. He has left a wife and large family of children, whose loss and grief are inconsolable. This melancholy blow falls heavily too on the church of which he had been an exemplary member, and ruling elder for the last eight or nine years. Mr. Middleton was one amongst the most wealthy farmers of his county, and of the most untiring industry and perseverance. His character irreproachable; discharging in an exemplary manner, all the social and relative duties of life.

Wilmington Chronicle.

In Stokes county, on the 2d instant, BYRON C. CONRAD, only son of Jacob Conrad, aged three years. Also, on the 4th, JACOB CONRAD, aged 57. The father and son both buried in one grave.

At Pensacola, Florida, on the 26th ult., of brain fever, the Rev. JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in that place, and formerly of North Carolina.

At St. Augustine, lately, the Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, pastor of the Episcopal Church in that town.

In Sunsbury, Conn., Aug. 20th, Captain ASA CORNISH, aged 64; on the 27th, Mr. ELISHA CORNISH, aged 57, (brothers)—on the 31st, Mr. ELAM CORNISH, aged 29; on the 17th September, Mr. NORTON CORNISH, aged 27; on the 18th, Mr. NEWELL CORNISH, aged 25; on the same day, Mr. NATHAN CORNISH, aged 22—all sons and only children of the said Elisha Cornish; on the 8th of Oct. Mrs. LYDIA CORNISH, widow of the said Elisha Cornish,—all of typhus fever. Thus the whole family, in a few weeks, were called from time to eternity, not leaving a near relative bearing the family name.

Stray Calf.

A HEIFER CALF, nearly two years old, color deep red, marked by cutting off the end of the left ear, strayed from the Subscriber a few months ago. As it is nearly a full-blooded Durham calf, its recovery is much desired. If was in very fine order and of large size when it disappeared. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS REMEDY.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

There is nothing to-day calculated to change complexion of things by yesterday's mail,—viz. the Whigs have carried both Houses of the Legislature. In the Senate the Whigs have 16 out of 32 (4 gained,) with a probability of 4 more. In the other House, the Whigs have lost 17, and gained as follows:

Whig gain, so far.—2 in Columbia, 1 in Queens, 1 in Sullivan, Wayne 2, Lewis 1,—7.

Tory gain, so far.—13 in New York, 1 in Richmond, 1 in Greene, 2 in Cayuga,—17.

Out of the city, it will be seen, the Whigs have a net gain of 3.

It is ascertained that 52 Whigs and 50 Tories are elected, leaving only 26 to be heard from. Of these the Tories *must gain* 9 members to give them a majority—of which there is no danger.

New York, Nov. 9—Evening.

Notwithstanding the Bank let out a little and confidence is gaining strength, yet the money market is still very tight. Good notes are sold at 3 per cent a month. There are, it is true but few failures—very few to what were anticipated—but there are some, and among them men who have stood firm for the last thirty years, through embargos, non-intercourses, wars and panics—whose credit has never before been shaken or suspected.

Most of the orders for Flour for England have been countermanded by the last steamer, and no more shipments have been made. Indeed some of the Flour previously ordered has been ordered to be sold here. The shipments now are wholly to France, and it is not certain they will continue.

Cotton.—The decline that has been submitted to appears to have been stopped. Prices are now steady, but wholly for home consumption. Sales of Uplands at 10 a 11; Mobile 9 a 12¼; Orleans 10 a 13.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 13.

Brandy peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Butter,	17 a 22	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8½ a 9¼	Salt,	80 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Sack,	$2 75 a $3 00
Corn,	60 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed, $1 10 a $1 25		Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Wheat, new	80 a 90
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—NOVEMBER 8.

Turpentine $2 25 a 2 30; Tar 1 10 a 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse 45 a 50; Rice 3 75 a 4.

CHERAW MARKET—November 8.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 9 to 10; Corn 75 to 80; Flour 8 50 to 9 75; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 to 3 25.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 8.

Cotton, nothing doing. Flour brisk at 5 56 to 5 62; Wheat 1 12; Corn 70. A sale of Molasses, for *cash*, at 21 to 25 cents.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on 5th inst., flat Union, from Cotton Plant, with Goods for G. W. & W. Draughon, C. J. Orrell, C. A. McMillan, David Shaw, E. & L. R. Clark, J. Huske & Son, J. Martine, Yarbrough & Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, and J. Smith & Son.

Also, on 12th inst., boat Commerce, with Goods for Jas. Dodd, and J. B. Marsh, of this place, and for Evans & Nettle, James Allen, G. Womack, B. Council, Council & Bower, Jordan Council, Patridge & Ragland, A. Hunt, Anthony & McBane, and Steadman & Ramsey, of the interior.

NOTE.—From the rain that has already fallen and the great appearance of more, there is no doubt but that all the merchandise now on the river will be delivered in from 6 to 8 days.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.—Schr. Otranto, from Charleston. 2.—Schr. A. F. Thorn, from N. York. 4.—Brig Mary Hill, from New York; Brig Echo, from Havanna; Brig Aurora, from Boston; Schr. Constellation, from Philadelphia; Schr. Tryall, from New York. 5.—Brig Belle, from New York; Barque Amelia, from Philadelphia; Schr. Example, from Charleston; Brig Tohoka, from New York; Schr. Patriot, from New Bedford. 6.—Schr. Cairo, from New York; Merchant, from Charleston. 7.—Brig Ponce, from Porto Rico.

DEPARTURES,

Nov. 2.—Dutch Schr. Gran Maria, for Curracoa. 4.—Schr. H. Lawrence, for New York. 6.—Brig Baltic, for Martinique. 7.—Brig Grand Turk, for Matanzas.

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

Dwelling House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Dwelling House and Lot, situated on Haymount, near the residence of C. Johnson, Esq., known as Mrs. Unthank's. A great bargain may be had at private Sale, and if not sold before the first Saturday, (the 7th day) of December, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, under the Town House.

JAMES BAKER, *Agent.*

Nov. 11, 1839. 71-4w.

Grand Real Estate Lottery,

SCHMIDT & MAMILTON, *Managers.*

THE above Lottery will positively be drawn on the 1st December, 1839.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, living in Chatham county, 11 miles West of Pittsborough, two Negro man CHARLES, and his wife JUNO. Charles is of low stature, black complexion, and somewhat cross-eyed. Juno is of a bright complexion, rather stout built, and has a scar by the side of her nose, occasioned by a burn. They are about fifty years of age. It is supposed that they have obtained a pass, and are aiming for Bladen county, where Juno's former master (John Lucas) resided. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for their delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I can get them again.

JOHN HEADEN.

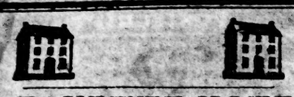
November 7, 1839. 71-4w

Horse Strayed.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, near the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday night the 6th inst., a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, blaze face, short tail, back a little marked with the saddle. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or to E. W. Willkings, Fayetteville.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, Jr.

Rowan county, 16 miles West of Salisbury, November 11, 1839. 71 3t



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, will be opened as a House of Entertainment, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.
August 28, 1839. 60-3m

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewelry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

—ALSO—

A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

W. PRIOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1839. 68tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-tf.

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

				Cents.
8 by 10	best	Lake Dunmore	Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12		do	do	15
10 " 12		do	do	17
10 " 14		do	do	22
10 " 16		do	do	24
10 " 18		do	do	27
11 " 14		do	do	24
11 " 16		do	do	27
11 " 18		do	do	30
12 " 14		do	do	28
12 " 16		do	do	32
12 " 18		do	do	36
12 " 20		do	do	38
12 " 22		do	do	40
13 " 16		do	do	34
13 " 18		do	do	38
13 " 20		do	do	42
13 " 22		do	do	46
14 " 16		do	do	36
14 " 18		do	do	40
14 " 20		do	do	44
14 " 22		do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1¼ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2¼ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.
Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries.—PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.
SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZES as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tfD

Blanks for sale at this Office.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty
Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles,* and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy Creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.
Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles,* is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We notice several imitations lately brought forward, but pray that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.
For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald! Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-y1aY

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 6, 1839.

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by its cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PRECIPITATE. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Inexcitation!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y